much because if your voter registration certificate is the same name as you're listed on the voter registration rolls, that issue may not come up with poll workers today but the strict answer is you're supposed to file a name change with the local voter registration.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And clarify this, under current law, can I not present any of the nonphoto -- documents on the nonphoto list, it doesn't have to be the voter registration card?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, I can present an envelope from a governmental entity, that's all I can present?

MR. SEPEHRI: Yeah, addressed to you, that's right.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And that's sufficient?

MR. SEPEHRI: That would be.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You don't have to have a voter's registration card, you don't have to have a driver's license, just an envelope; is that right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. And in that instance, if junior is on my voter registration card and junior is not on the envelope I lay down, what does the poll worker do, current law?



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MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, the law doesn't require an exact match. So, it doesn't say that you have to present identification that shows your name exactly as it appears on the list of registered voters.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. So, there is some exercise of discretion on their part to the extent there is a typo or letter missing or a junior absent, et cetera; is that right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, is it fair to say under current law there's a gray area on when the name is enough different not to count versus enough similar to count?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right. I mean, yes. I mean, the poll worker makes that ultimate decision whether to accept the voter or not. And so, if they don't feel like the voter is who they are claiming to be --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And that discretion is there and is really kind of difficult to eliminate whether we're talking about current law or whether we're talking about the Senate Bill, there's no way to eliminate that discretion?

MR. SEPEHRI: To entirely eliminate discretion?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. You wouldn't want to



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do -- you wouldn't want to have a bright line test that is so bright that if there was a letter different between one item and a number, they couldn't -- you wouldn't want that kind of a bright line test, would you?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I wouldn't think so, knowing the kind of clerical errors out you there, but that's policy.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, to some extent, in order to advance best public policy, we have no choice but to provide the poll workers with some degree of discretion in looking at a name and considering the extent to which it doesn't match.

MR. SEPEHRI: We want to be careful about intruding on your domain in terms of what's good or bad policy but I guess -- I think we're both saying that it's hard to see an entire elimination of discretion under old or new law.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Any other questions?

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: Can I give an example of this one? This is my voter registration. It says Alma A. Allen. I've changed my name. This is my birth certificate. I was born Toliver. I can't go back and change my birth certificate. I was not born Allen. So, I can't change this, and the two -- neither look



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So, if you were to look at this and you would not give me -- you would not let me vote if you didn't know my name was Toliver. I have been Allen for 52 years. I can't change it.

MR. SEPEHRI: You're right, you can't change that, Dr. Allen, but I think it's possible under the wording of the proposed bill that a voter could come in with the two nonphoto IDs, have one, which is your birth certificate that has whatever information that has on it and then another ID that corroborates in part with your birth certificate so that the poll worker might have discretion to accept you even though your birth certificate --

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: That's three IDs then, three forms, one, two --

MR. SEPEHRI: I believe under Senator Frazier's bill that's up for consideration tonight, you don't have to have your voter registration and -- it's one photo ID or two nonphoto IDs, one of which could be a voter registration card.

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: Okay. So, if I did this, I would have to bring something else.

MR. SEPEHRI: Well, if you're not using a photo ID, I believe under the current bill, you'd have



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1	to have something else anyway. You'd have to have two
2	nonphoto IDs.
3	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: I'd have to have,
4	what, a light bill or something with my name on it? No
5	picture?
6	MR. SEPEHRI: Well, whatever the list here
7	says in Section
8	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: It's giving you
9	some examples.
10	MR. SEPEHRI: Right. Right. Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Both documents you have
12	would be sufficient.
13	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right there.
14	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: These?
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.
16	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: I'm going to pass
17	them down there so you can just kind of visualize what
18	I'm talking about. Don't get my Social off of there. I
19	have no money in the bank.
20	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For the record, Dr.
21	Allen, I would let you vote.
22	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: You would let me
23	vote?
24	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, ma'am.
25	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: I love you, too.



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CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any other questions,

members, of the Secretary of State?

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Representative Anchia.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Thank you.

I wanted to -- I wanted to ask you,

Mr. Sepehri, how you interpret the Allen fact pattern as presented in light of the language in the Frazier bill that says if the voter's identity can be verified from the documentation presented. Okay?

MR. SEPEHRI: Sure.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How do you interpret that language vis-à-vis certain -- her situation? You said there might be a construct in which you would vote. Articulate that for me based on this language.

MR. SEPEHRI: Sure, Representative Anchia. I think this language would allow for a poll worker to exercise some discretion in terms of determining whether that poll worker thinks the ID presented enables that person — the poll worker to verify the voter's identity.

And I think under this language, you could have a voter come in with a birth certificate that has a maiden name, a born name, and another piece of nonphoto ID that has a married name and the poll worker theoretically could look at this and look at both pieces



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494 1 of ID and see that the first name is the same, birthday 2 or some other information is the same on both pieces of 3 ID and determine that the person is who they say they 4 are and is entitled to vote. 5 On the other hand, the poll worker could go the other direction, too. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: So, it is purely 8 subjective at that point? 9 MR. SEPEHRI: You know, I -- I don't --10 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I mean, what objective criteria do we have under the voter's identity 11 12 can be verified from the documentation? MR. SEPEHRI: I don't know that the bill 13 provides a lot of criteria. 14 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Right. Right. So, 16 there's very little guidance in the bill, in fact, on 17 how to deal with a situation like that, right? MR. SEPEHRI: I think that's fair. 18 19 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And the outcome 20 could be as likely one way or the other? 21 MR. SEPEHRI: Well, I wouldn't want to 22 speculate on the likelihood of the outcome one way or 23 the other, other than just to say it's possible in either direction, I think. 24 25 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: So, if one piece



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of -- if one piece of documentation provided does not have the name on the poll -- in the poll book but does the other name, you think that -- you interpret this language as allowing the -- allowing the poll worker to accept that person to vote a regular ballot?

MR. SEPEHRI: I think this language could be read that way.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Okay. So, in fact, you don't need -- you don't need a name match then is your interpretation of this language?

MR. SEPEHRI: Well, I think if a voter came in and said this is my birth certificate and had another document that had a married name and -- I mean, you could -- a poll worker could look at those two documents and theoretically under this language come to the conclusion that the person coming to vote is the person on the list.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: What if the two documents presented had different addresses and different names?

MR. SEPEHRI: Well, I mean, I think you're getting into a situation where just depending on each particular instance, a poll worker may or may not be able to look at the two pieces of ID and conclude in their opinion that the person is the same person and in



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that case may not accept the voter.

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I mean, I think we're getting a bit hypothetical. I did say I think it could be either way. I don't think that, you know, it would be safe to assume that someone coming in with a birth certificate with a maiden name and a document that has a different surname is automatically going to be accepted under this language.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Good. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Question real quick.

Do you see the language in the Senate bill in terms of the way in which the poll worker exercises that discretion as being different than current law?

MR. SEPEHRI: Well, I think probably to the extent there's discretion under the current law, probably not but I think this would be a good question for Ann to expound on.

MS. MCGEEHAN: The language in Senate Bill 362 is different than what appears in current law. It definitely puts a burden on the poll worker to verify the documentation and verify that is the same person.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: There could be discretion under current circumstances that could be considered by some, I think, as subjective but this bill certainly



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497 has, you know, affirmative language that places a duty 1 2 on poll workers that is not in current law, I think. Right. 3 MS. MCGEEHAN: 4 CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, you see the current law 5 language in terms of the extent to which it impacts the discretion of the poll worker as being more likely to 6 7 result in the voter being able to vote than the Senate Bill? 8 9 MR. SEPEHRI: Well, I think current law just 10 doesn't allow for -- current law, you either show up 11 with certain documents that are listed or you don't, and 12 depending on what you show up with, there's a decision 13 tree. 14 CHAIRMAN SMITH: But they still compare that 15 language with the voter rolls, right? 16 MR. SEPEHRI: They do, and that's why I 17 believe there is some discretion that is subjective 18 inherent in the --19 CHAIRMAN SMITH: If I show up on the voter 20 rolls I'm Todd Smith and I lay a driver's license down 21 for Barbara Jones doesn't mean I get to vote just 22 because I laid a driver's license down, right? 23 MR. SEPEHRI: That's correct.



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They're still exercising

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that same type of discretion and comparing what I laid

CHAIRMAN SMITH:

down to what's on the roll?

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MR. SEPEHRI: That's correct. And it doesn't even need to be as extreme as that. I mean, as you pointed out earlier, it can be a closer situation than that. And there's probably still some discretion inherent in current law.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yeah. So, do you think that there's something about the language in current law that is more voter friendly in terms of the vote counting than what we're finding in the Senate Bill and how it's being laid out?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I think the current law just says if a voter comes in and presents their voter registration certificate, that's the end of the story and they get to vote.

If the voter comes in and presents one of the other forms of ID that's spelled out in the statute, they get to vote.

Now, if the poll worker thinks that they've obtained it fraudulently, they might challenge that voter later on but for purposes of accepting that voter for voting, they're not really given any discretion to go outside that document.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: As long as what, the names match and the address match? I mean, isn't there some



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basic requirement that the identification --

MS. MCGEEHAN: The poll worker is supposed to review the signature on a voter registration certificate with the way they sign in on the poll list. That's in current law.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: But if they present one of the other forms of identification, there is no signature comparison.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Doesn't the -- if they present another form of photo ID, is there not a requirement that the name be at least similar to the name on the voter registration, on the rolls?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Let me just look at the law real quick here.

In 63.0101, it simply says: The following documentation is acceptable as proof of identification under this chapter, and then it lists that a driver's license issued by DPS, a form of identification containing the person's photograph that establishes the person's identity, so, that's one form of ID where the judge would have to make a decision, a birth certificate, United States citizenship papers issued to the person, United States passport, official mail addressed to the person by name from a governmental



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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In looking at whether one of those documents establishes identity, there would be some exercise of discretion --

MR. SEPEHRI: Discretion.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- in terms of the extent to which it matches what's on the rolls?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Wouldn't that be only in the case of the photo? When you're talking identity, wouldn't that be only in the case of the driver's license that there's an affirmative determination of identity?

MS. MCGEEHAN: The only one that the statute points out is a form of identification containing the person's photograph other than the -- not the TDL but if it's just like a Sam's card or something like that, that has to -- that's where the judge has discretion.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But otherwise, it's a presentment standard, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I believe so.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But even with the presentment standard, there still is an exercise of discretion on the part of the poll worker to determine whether there's a sufficient match with what's on the voter rolls, right?



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MR. SEPEHRI: I think we're saying it may not necessarily be spelled out there but that certainly if you get somebody that brings in a utility bill or something where the name only half looks like the name on the rolls, then that could be a situation where you might have an exercise -- I think that's what --

MS. MCGEEHAN: I think the answer to your question is not directly addressed by current law.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Otherwise, you could lay down anybody else's utility bill and be able to vote and that's clearly not the law, that I can bring in anybody else's utility bill, lay it down and vote or, you know, lay down the utility bill of someone close to my name but not the same person.

We're not ever going to get away from some degree of exercise of discretion on the poll worker.

MR. SEPEHRI: I think that's correct.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Bohac. I'm

sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: I just had a couple -- a few very quick questions that hopefully will lend themselves to short answers.

On the -- let's say a person has their maiden name on their voter registration card, so, therefore, they're on the poll books with their maiden



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name, and they come and they don't have their card, like most of us do not carry our card with us, you just show your driver's license, and it has your married name on there, is that person going to -- is their vote going to be counted provisionally or are they going to be able to vote a regular ballot under current law?

MS. MCGEEHAN: In that situation, they come in and there's going to be a photo, I guess, on their driver's license, to be honest, the Election Code doesn't really address that. I mean, it -- it assumes that when a voter changes their name, they're going to do an address update. So, it may be -- I know we've got Harris County in the room. I'd be interested to hear what they have to say to that but that -- that question is not specifically addressed.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: In other words, good question.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Okay. That means it's a good question with regard to the Senate Bill, too, because we're not addressing it in the code today and we may not be addressing it in the Senate Bill specifically either.

With regard to the photo ID, right now you're required to have your registration card. My



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parents believe they still have to have that voter registration card. So, they scurry about their house every election cycle. And I say: Mom, dad, you don't have to have that card. Just go show your driver's license.

And it's refreshing for people to know that you just have to show an ID but, really, you have to show more than an ID. When you go in and show your driver's license, you do have to sign something, right?

MR. SEPEHRI: You have to sign something saying that you're not in possession of your voter registration certificate at that time at the polls.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Right. So, there really is an extra step that you have to go through, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Correct.

MR. SEPEHRI: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: And now here's the third question. Well, you have already answered that with the discretion elements of the first -- of the first question that I asked you, so, I'll pass.

REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: One of the gentlemen that testified earlier showed us his voter ID card and it was the size of a driver's license, had his photo on it. So, why don't we go to that? It will fit in your



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504 wallet, fit in your purse. I don't have to go home and 1 2 beg my wife to tell me where I put it last year and that 3 type thing. So, wouldn't that be an effective system to kind of take care of all of these issues? 4 5 MS. MCGEEHAN: It would -- it would definitely, I quess, answer a lot of these questions. 6 7 It would -- of course, it wouldn't address everybody because not everybody has a -- has been issued a 8 9 driver's license or personal ID number but I don't know 1.0 what the statistics on that are. So, there might need 11 to be other avenues to obtain those photos to put on the 12 certificates. REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: 13 How many registered 14 voters do we have in the state? 15 MS. MCGEEHAN: It's a little under 13 16 million right now. 17 REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: And how many drivers 18 do we have in the state? 19 MS. MCGEEHAN: I think it might be 16 20 million. That's a -- that's a guess. That might be a 21 couple of years old. 22 REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: Okay. 23 thought. 24 Representative Bohac. CHAIRMAN SMITH: 25 REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Mr. Chairman, just in



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terms of an editorial comment, I really believe that when people find out -- I realize this is a very contentious debate and there's people on both sides but I think when people find out that under whatever bill or whatever iteration of the bill we pass, if we pass one, that you merely have to show an ID to vote, I think that is going to be freeing to so many people because they honestly think that they have to have and can only have that voter registration card.

And because it is so big, you don't carry it in your wallet, you don't carry it in your car. You typically bury it in a drawer and people really scurry about their house the day of the election or the day they go to vote, and they can't find it anywhere.

So, in some respects, I believe voter ID is going to be freeing for many people, to know that all you have to do, you only have to present one thing, just go show a photo ID that's a driver's license or a state issued photo ID and you don't have to keep track of the voter registration card.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Members, do you all want to continue to ask them questions or do you want to ask them to stay late and ask them at the very end of the night if we have additional questions?



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REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: I want to ask one more question along that same line.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just do it now? We need to do it now and let the witnesses wait or let the witnesses come up and then finish with them at the very end.

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: Okay. I want to ask this question. Since we were on the picture ID with the driver's license -- with the voter card that you asked, the driver's license, at the DPS place, they register voters, don't they? All right.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: That's the one that has the camera in it and everything. So, why can't we put -- we put everything else on here. Why couldn't we put registered voter on here? We have on the back allergic to drugs, emergency contact numbers, endorsements, restrictions, roadside assistance. Why couldn't we put on the driver's license registered voter?

Grandfather it so every year when your driver's license come up for renewal, we'll register those people. Then the next year we'll register -- if you're new register to vote, we'll go through the process, and it's one piece of paper, one document, one



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507 1 thing you pay for. 2 MS. MCGEEHAN: I think that's a bill you're 3 hearing tomorrow. I think we just did a fiscal vote on 4 that bill. 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you talking about the bill to put the picture on the voter registration 6 7 card? 8 MS. MCGEEHAN: Right. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's Representative 1.0 Hopson. MS. MCGEEHAN: But he also had a provision 11 12 in there that said at the voter's option, DPS would have 13 to annotate the driver's license to show that they are 14 registered to vote. I believe that's in Representative 15 Hopson's bill. I think that could be done. 16 It would 17 require some coordination so that DPS sends the data to 18 the Secretary of State. We send it to the county. 19 county sends it back, and then we would have to send 20 some message back to DPS that that voter did, in fact, 21 get registered. 22 REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: Can't you do that 23 now? 24 MS. MCGEEHAN: It's all doable now. 25 only thing is DPS doesn't know if you're registered or



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508 1 not. 2 So, DPS gives you the opportunity to get 3 registered when you update your driver's license, and then they pass all that to the state -- Secretary of 4 5 State and to the counties but then DPS never gets word back if that voter registration was actually accepted 6 7 and that person was issued a voter registration certificate. 8 REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: One more kick in 9 the mouth, that's all. 1.0 11 MR. SEPEHRI: I'm looking through 12 Representative Hopson's bill right now and I'm not --13 maybe, Ann, you can help --14 CHAIRMAN SMITH: We'll discuss it in great 15 detail tomorrow. You all are going to be with us, 16 aren't you? 17 We'll be happy to --MR. SEPEHRI: Sure. 18 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Who -- anybody? 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let's bring in the 20 witnesses. 21 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. I may have a 22 question or two for you at the end of the night. 23 MS. MCGEEHAN: We'll be happy to stay. 24 CHAIRMAN SMITH: All right. Thank you. 25 MR. SEPEHRI: We'll be back there.



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509 1 CHAIRMAN SMITH: George Hammerlein 2 representing the Harris County Tax Office, is neutral on 3 the bill. 4 Do we have to turn the lights off? 5 I actually have some. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Members, a few 6 7 minutes of their presentation is some sort of a video presentation. Recess for 10 minutes. 8 9 (Recess.) 1.0 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Please proceed. Are you 11 going to do the film first? 12 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir. I was going to 13 introduce myself and kind of explain what you're about 14 to see. 15 CHAIRMAN SMITH: State your name and who you 16 represent. 17 MR. HAMMERLEIN: My name is George 18 Hammerlein. I'm with the Harris County Tax Office. I'm the director of voter registration. 19 20 The committee asked us to come and see if --21 they asked us if there were any cases of what we thought 22 perhaps was votes that were cast in a questionable 23 manner that a requirement for a photo ID may have 24 prevented those questionable votes. 25 And so, we looked through some histories and



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510 1 some files and came up with a few cases. So, the first 2 case is story from the local NBC affiliate in Houston, 3 And with that, I'll just show it. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you repeat what 4 5 the committee asked you to do? Can you --MR. HAMMERLEIN: They asked us are -- do you 6 7 know of any --UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 8 Who is they? 9 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Chairman Smith. 1.0 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Chairman Smith 11 asked you to come and present information on --12 MR. HAMMERLEIN: He said do you know were there any cases that you have in Harris County that you 13 14 think that votes that were cast that probably should 15 have not been cast that a requirement for a photo ID 16 would have prevented or would have caught those votes. 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. And had you 18 provided any of this to Representative Smith previously, 19 any of this information? 20 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir. 21 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Okay. Thank you. MR. HAMMERLEIN: All right. If this works, 22 23 we'll all be happy. 24 (Tape played as follows: 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Reporter Amy Davis



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511 1 shows you how thousands of those voters could sway this 2 election, voters who aren't even alive. 3 MS. GUIDRY: All in all, a great person, a 4 great woman. 5 MS. DAVIS: Alexis Guidry credits her mother --6 7 MS. GUIDRY: Just a wonderful person. MS. DAVIS: -- for who she is today. 8 9 MS. GUIDRY: As far back as I could 1.0 remember, they've always voted in the election. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you here to vote? 12 MS. DAVIS: And the March, 2008 primary was no exception. Voting records show Alexis' mom, Gloria 13 14 Guidry, cast her ballot in person near her South Houston 15 home. 16 MS. GUIDRY: Which is very shocking, a 17 little unsettling. 18 MS. DAVIS: Unsettling because Guidry died 19 of cancer ten months before that March primary. 20 MS. GUIDRY: She would be outraged that 21 somebody would fraudulently cast a vote in her name. 22 MS. DAVIS: And Trent Seibert of Texas 23 Watchdog says you should be, too. MR. SEIBERT: This is really concerning. 24 25 It's worrisome.



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512 MS. DAVIS: Seibert has a nonpartisan news group on the web. Texas Watchdog compared Harris County voter registration rolls with the Social Security death index and found more than 4,000 matches, registered voters that it appears are already dead. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It looks like Linda voted. MS. DAVIS: Like Henderson Hill's late wife, Linda. MR. HILL: I would like to know who did it myself. MS. DAVIS: We don't know who used Linda Hill's or Gloria Guidry's IDs to vote but we do know if their names had been purged from voter rolls after they died, using their IDs would not have worked. MR. SEIBERT: This is a red flag. No matter where you are, it should set off alarm bells. Someone needs to take a look at this. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We just kind of work with the systems that we're allowed to. MS. DAVIS: And the county system to pull deceased voters from the roll seem painfully primitive. Employees pull obituaries from the newspaper and sort



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through probate records for names matching those on the

roll but George Hammerlein says while fraud is a concern

for his office, disenfranchising voters is a bigger one.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: We do all we can but, you know, we'd rather err on the side of leaving people on the roll instead of taking them off inadvertently.

MS. DAVIS: But could that cautious, better safe than sorry standard sway an election some say will be a close one? Take a look. Texas Watchdog found more than 4,400 registered voters who appear to be deceased. In 2000, George Bush won the presidential election by a mere 537 votes in Florida.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: We've never had any evidence there's a concerted attempt at fraud.

MS. DAVIS: But there is evidence the state agency in charge of ensuring only eligible voters can vote is not. The state auditor's office conducted this audit of the voter registration system at the Secretary of State's office last November. Auditors identified more than 49,000 registered voters statewide who may have been ineligible to vote. 23,000 may have been deceased. Another 23,000 possible felons. And they found more than 2,300 duplicate records for voters. The auditor did not find any instances in which potentially ineligible voters actually voted but they wrote:

Although the Secretary of State's office has processes to identify many ineligible voters and remove them from



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the state's voter registration list, improvements can be made.

So, almost a year after this audit, we wanted to know if the Secretary of State has made any improvements. No one from that office would talk to us on camera but the State's director of elections says while her office identifies possible ineligible voters, only the county here is authorized to cancel those voters.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We'd rather err on leaving someone on the roll than taking someone off.

MR. SEIBERT: If there's something wrong here, if there's something amiss, this is the worst election to have that happen.

MS. DAVIS: And Guidry agrees.

MS. GUIDRY: I don't think it's a matter that she would take lightly, so, yeah, I think that she would definitely do all that she could just to make sure things were on the up and up.

MS. DAVIS: We sent the information we showed you to the director of elections in Austin. She said her office refers any credible allegation of election fraud to the Attorney General for investigation and she said the cases we presented would be felony violations.



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Amy Davis, KPRC, Local 2.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, for more information on how Texas Watchdog found dead voters on the roll --

(End of news footage.)

MR. HAMMERLEIN: We think, once again, the -- that those two cases -- we can go into their particulars but both of them, we do think if the individual -- in both cases someone did sign in in the county clerk's poll book with those people's names.

We do think if there would have been a photo ID requirement that those two individuals probably would have not had the opportunity to sign in and cast those votes. So, if you have any questions on that.

The other thing that you have in your file folder are a list of 23 deceased voters, and as you read across the column, you'll see they have a recorded date of death and then after that, you can see where they did register votes after that recorded date of death. And a couple of them are pretty active and voted twice.

And then we do have another -- a third case of Janet Sheldon, who is a volunteer deputy registrar that ended up pleading guilty, where she just filled out a bunch of cards. We think it was a class assignment at her college, and she kind of got behind the times and



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516 then I think right before the assignment was due, she 1 2 filled out a bunch of cards. 3 And some of them were she took current registered voters and were moving them to other places. 4 5 So, in that case, if someone did -- if she did redirect those voter registration cards to an address that 6 7 accepted them, then those people could have gone and voted for those individuals. 8 9 And she did plead quilty to 61 counts of 1.0 voter fraudulent application fraud. And with that, I'll 11 be glad to take any questions. 12 REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: These are in one 13 precinct or --14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, ma'am. They were 15 spread out. 16 REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: They were spread 17 out? 18 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, ma'am, they were 19 spread around the county. 20 CHAIRMAN SMITH: George, you heard the 21 testimony, I assume, in front of the elections committee 22 during the -- relating to Harris County. Were you 23 involved in that? 24 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir, I didn't actually



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attend that but I'm familiar tangentially with a lot of

it.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Well, what I have here in my notes is taken from that interim study. And just sort of address this. You have to some extent but I have here in my notes 381 detailed cases of voter fraud. You mentioned the deputy voter registrar submitted 61 voter registration cards in her own handwriting.

I have an indication here, at least it's from the interim committee report, about 24 dead people voting, one that died in 1983 and is still voting 13 years later and then something about a state representative who had a church member fill out 175 voter registration cards.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. Yeah, that was --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Address any and all of that to help us understand what you're referring to.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I had just come in -- the Amadi case was already going on when I came in to the voter registration department.

That was just a case in Representative

Hochberg's Democratic primary where he drew an opponent

and that individual, from the best we could tell, just

took a church list of particular Nigerian names and just



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tried to pack them all into State Representative District 137.

And I guess he -- he was working on some bizarre assumption that they were all going to vote for him. He kind of had a flaw in his plan where he forgot to tell them about it evidently because when these people started getting their voter registrations moved, they started calling our office going: What are you --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Real quickly, can he explain before he gets too far along what are Nigerian names? He said there were Nigerian names.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: That was what we were told by the people that came into our office when they started calling us, saying: Hey, why did you move my voter registration?

We go: Well, because you have filled out a voter registration application.

And they said: If you'd like to challenge it, come on in.

They came on in, and we finally realized after about 13 people came in to testify that they were all of Nigerian descent and they all went to a Nigerian church. So, it came from the actual people that came in.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, I'm still not



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clear on what the allegation is. Are you saying there was a gentleman that was a friend of Scott's that --

MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. No. No. He was an opponent in the Democratic primary. And so, what he was doing was -- they were all saying he was of Nigerian descent as well, I guess, you know, recent immigrants but all legal to vote and he was -- his plan was -- I guess he was, you know, not as smart as he thought he was -- was to move them from all around Harris County into 137 into just a few voting locations that he would have access to the cards, that you still had to put the mailing address -- he was changing their mailing addresses and their current address.

But, anyway, people became aware of their voter registrations being changed and contacted our office and then came in and actually signed affidavits.

The gentleman answered his phone, and the district attorney set up an appointment for him to come down, and he has never been heard of since.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What about the 24 dead people?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Actually, upon examination with the Social Security department, that was the list that you have now of 23. One of those individuals, the Social Security department since realized they had



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520 1 the -- they had cancelled the spouse inadvertently, then 2 the individual and since then -- both -- unfortunately, both members of that couple are deceased but upon closer 3 4 examination of bouncing back with the Social Security 5 department, they realized they had inadvertently knocked off one of the people, the wrong individual. 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, are you saying --8 is it your testimony here today that with the exception 9 of 1 or 2 of those 24, those are people that are 1.0 confirmed to have been voted for after they died in 11 Harris County? 12 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The key, Mr. 14 Chairman, is when? I mean, those were all pre HAVA 15 cases, those 23? 16 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. I believe they're all 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 18 pre HAVA, correct? 19 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And what about HAVA 21 would make that case less likely today? 22 MR. HAMMERLEIN: The voter registration --23 are we referring to the voter registration requirements itself? 24 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No. No. I'm



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521 1 referring to the regular updates, death rolls. 2 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Oh, within the team system? 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, within teams and then the statewide audit. 4 5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: That would be -- that is a better tool to have than before. 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: All right. So, none 8 of those cases, Mr. Chairman, were post HAVA. 9 MR. HAMMERLEIN: But --1.0 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Even though -- and I 11 was going to ask you something else but even though they 12 may have been post HAVA doesn't mean they didn't happen, right? 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. I mean, you can get 15 with the county clerk and, you know, we -- I think --16 all those case, I think we found obituaries, put them in 17 there, and the county clerk will certify that they have voted after those obituaries' dates. 18 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, there were 20 20 plus voters who you all investigated or someone 21 investigated and found tat they were voted for after they had passed? 22 23 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. And the reason 24 25 that, in my mind, is significant is one of the



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overwhelming arguments against anything to change has been that that has never -- that doesn't happen.

Let me ask you on the Channel 2 News Houston story that ran in October, I guess, of '08, what was the results of those two situations where it was alleged, I guess, that people voted for those who have passed?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, in both cases, the Harris County clerk confirmed that people did sign in in the poll book and the amount -- the amount of signatures in the poll book and the amount of votes cast was identical. So, each signature did result in a vote.

The first one, Ms. Guidry had the first -- I think it's in your packet. Her first two -- the first two numbers on her Social Security were different on her voter registration application that she had put in versus her actual Social Security number. And so, even if we would have done a Social Security run, that wouldn't have caught it.

And then Ms. Hill's name never appeared with any unique identifiers that -- so, there would have never been a unique enough name to have been knocked off because she never a Social Security number.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But it was -- so that it was established that there were two individuals that did go cast votes in those two individuals' names?



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523 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. Evidently, those 1 2 families thought so and, I mean, you can call the Harris 3 County clerk and they will say people signed in in those 4 poll books for those people --5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did they sign in --MR. HAMMERLEIN: -- on election day. 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did they sign in under the assumed or the deceased's name? 8 9 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Ms. Guidry's name is kind 1.0 of easier to make out. The Hill is just --11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Kind of a blur? 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did you rule out mistake there? In that study, did you rule out mistake, 13 14 somebody signing in in the wrong spot? 15 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, it could have been --16 if it was signed in in the wrong spot, there were still 17 the same amount of votes. 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But did you rule out 19 mistake by poll workers there or did the Channel 2 20 investigation rule out mistake by poll workers there? 21 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. I mean, I guess, you 22 know --23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you know if they ruled out mistake by poll workers there? 24 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think the fair



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question is -- and I think he's asking a fair question here but it kind of what I was saying earlier --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd like an answer to it. I'll let him finish.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But I think that that's a fair question. I'm glad you asked it because it's the issue I tried to raise earlier with the gentleman from NYU, which is if in this instance the assumption is a mistake may have been made by someone, which it certainly could have been, I don't feel that's been the assumption we've used throughout the night when we've talked to say the State of Georgia or anyone else about provisional ballots and the number who weren't counted and all.

In that instance -- in those instances, I felt the assumption has been that those people were wrongly not counted, whereas, is in instance, if we're going to assume that there was a mistake made, wouldn't that, in all fairness, need to be equalized across --

MR. HAMMERLEIN: You're saying the benefit of doubt should be cast the same?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The same across the board because we don't know the answer on really any of these questions except for some. I guess in some you could prove there was some degree of certainty or at



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least within a court of law.

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What -- what makes Harris County unique that you all would have documented cases of people who have deceased voting? I mean, do we have these cases -- and you're only here from Harris County.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you know of these in other counties and why, if you don't, not that you should, would it be here?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. I think it's just mainly a numbers game. If you have X amount, you know, per whatever number are going to try to short circuit the system, when you start to get up to a couple of million people on the roll, then your odds are greater.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What did -- what was the family's speculation as to how or why or -- someone would have known to vote for these individuals, assuming that's what did occur intentionally? Any thoughts?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yeah. Our first -- if you think you're kind of shocked, we were shocked. They came and interviewed us on a totally different process, had to do with Acorn.

And when I say actually in the video that there was no cases of fraud established, I was actually talking about the Acorn because we had actually had a



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pretty good agreement with them and were working with them and their attorney fairly well to ensure that things went in an orderly fashion.

So, it's always fascinating to see how things get clipped together. When they aired this, we were stunned because it had nothing to do with Acorn. It had to do with these individuals.

So, the first time we ever became aware of it was when the show aired, we did research, contacted the two families and -- you know, to ask them for guidance on documentation, and that's when we kind of found out that their numbers -- one of them had no Social Security and the other one, the number was different.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, then what you're telling me is that, obviously, this was post HAVA and even with HAVA, the difficulty that may have created these opportunities wouldn't have been corrected through HAVA?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I think it's a challenge any time you have massive databases, it's just -- it's not a perfect system and, you know, amazingly, I think when there's a financial incentive like with Chase Bank, they can get ATM card guys -- they've never made a mistake on my account, right, but when it comes with



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people -- multiple people punching in identity codes, you know, the driver's license, Social Security bureau and then our individuals as well getting good matches, you know, if one person in the chain transposes a number, then --

With this, and I do think it's extremely fair and appropriate that as long as it's applied evenly, there may have been innocent errors on both of these instances but, again, if we're going to allow that as a possibility, I think that possibility has to be allowed in the case of other provisional ballots -- not other but in provisional ballots and otherwise. Wouldn't you agree with that?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Anchia.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Thank you.

Mr. Hammerlein, I'm always -- I always enjoy the testimony that comes from your office because it usually starts with a big splash and big allegations, then you look into it and, well, maybe it wasn't all it was cracked up to be.

And we saw that with the 13 -- 315 cases of ironclad noncitizen voting that we heard about, when we



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528 1 looked into it, it wasn't 315. It wasn't even 22. 2 of the people who were alleged to vote were actually 3 U.S. citizens. And I know you didn't testified to that. 4 5 That was, I quess, Mr. Bettencourt who testified to that. 6 7 And then -- and then, you know, we look at these cases, first the pre HAVA cases of 23 -- or was 8 9 it -- how many? 10 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir, 23. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 23. And what number 11 was testified to in the Senate by Mr. Johnson? Do you 12 recall? Is this a different number? 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I believe he --15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I quess it was 24 in 16 the Senate. 17 Right. MR. HAMMERLEIN: 18 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And you told me then 19 you -- you cross referenced that with Social Security 20 and it dropped down to 23. 21 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Continued correspondence, 22 they admitted they had deleted -- or tagged the wrong 23 person, the wrong spouse. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 24 There was a clerical 25 So, we're down to 23. And then we requested



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529 1 from your office the list of the 23 and noticed that 2 they were all pre HAVA. 3 Let's talk really quickly about how you deal with death information in your office and how post HAVA 4 5 the likelihood of dead voters is substantially diminished. 6 7 So, give me the process that you follow -the sources of information that you get and how you 8 9 remove dead people from the voter rolls in Harris 1.0 County. 11 MR. HAMMERLEIN: All right. The --12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Post HAVA. MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 13 The first 14 overriding one will be updates from the Secretary of 15 State, and it's my understanding that they interact with 16 the Social Security death index multiple times a year. 17 Then we have the -- the --18 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And how often do you 19 get those reports from the Secretary of State? 20 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, it's done kind of on 21 a continual basis. 22 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Weekly? 23 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. I mean, our 24 systems just kind of magically update from them every 25 night.



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530 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But it's weekly they 1 2 send you the updates from the Secretary of State? 3 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 4 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Go ahead. 5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: And then there is the death -- death abstracts from courts, court probates, 6 7 documents that come from the Harris County office and then the --8 9 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And how regularly do 1.0 those come? Those come monthly, don't they? 11 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I mean, I think we get 12 those almost weekly. We get batches of them, yes, sir. 13 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: At least monthly. If you get them weekly, that's good. 14 15 MR. HAMMERLEIN: And then we do the 16 laborious thing of -- there's a process I inherited and 17 it just kept going because it seems to work somewhat. 18 We go through the obituaries. 19 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And thank you for 20 doing that, by the way. That's good -- that's good 21 detective work. 22 MR. HAMMERLEIN: And they -- the people look 23 and try to find a positive match as much as possible. And then we send a dear family letter. And I think they 24 25 have 60 days to respond and if they don't, then we'll



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mark them in the deceased column.

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REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And then you remove them from the rolls, right?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. So, the updates happen pretty regularly post HAVA. And then overlaid on top of that is the state auditor who looks at the statewide database, right? I mean, at another level above the county, you have a state auditor who comes in for HAVA and audits the statewide database for possibly deceased voters; is that not right?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I'm not familiar with the processes above the -- outside the Secretary of State but I'll take your word for it.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: All right. Well, it was in the video that you presented.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I know they did a -- I know they did an analysis of all the team counties is what the Secretary of State -- I mean, the AG's office and the auditor worked out.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: The auditor and the AG. Right. Right. And do you recall in your video how many possibly deceased voters were on the list?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I think they said 44,000,



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532 something like that. That's -- I think upon closer 1 2 examination, you'll find their analysis didn't include 3 like Harris County, Bexar County. I don't think it included Travis. 4 5 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I think it included all of the those. We can call up the Secretary of 6 7 State. MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. My understanding, 8 9 it only included team counties. We're called off line counties, which is --1.0 11 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. I'm looking 12 at the Secretary of State's office nodding their head that everybody was included. 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: That was every county? 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: It was statewide. 16 So, let's just assume everybody was in. Do you recall 17 how many potential dead voters -- and again it was in 18 the video that you presented -- were removed from the 19 list? 20 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. I mean, they -- I just 21 know the possible 4400 but, I mean, they would still 22 have to be explored. 23 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: It was 49,000 total. 24 Some of those were possible felons, right? 25 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right.



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533 1 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And then you had 2 possible dead voters that were removed. 3 something around -- I'll just split up since it was almost 50,000, 25 and 25. 4 5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And then do you 6 7 recall how many of those 49,000 had voted? 8 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I think they said they 9 didn't find any. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 10 Zero. 11 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. 12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: All right. let's -- we talked about the 23 dead voters all pre HAVA 13 14 and that their system is in place to deal with that. 15 Let's talk really quickly about the -- the 16 Sheldon case and -- and we could also talk about 17 Dashwood case. I know Mr. Johnson testified to that in the Senate. 18 19 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes. 20 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Both of those relate 21 to voter registration fraud, correct? 22 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 23 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And neither of those relate to impersonation at the polls, correct? 24 25 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. The -- I guess the



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reason I thought they were significant is if it wouldn't have been caught by -- because they were all -- they came all together in the mail or one operator gets a stack and they just see the same handwriting and same signature over and over, that brought their attention to it.

So, if it wouldn't have been a case like that, they would have been processed and would have been distributed and those cards would have been gone out into the community and could have been acted upon.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And are you aware of any correlation between voter registration fraud and in person voter impersonation at the polls, any credible studies?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir, because, I mean, there are no tools to do that that I'm aware of.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Well, there are studies out there that suggest there's no correlation but I was wondering if you were aware of that?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: So, that is evidence of voter registration fraud but not evidence of voter impersonation at the polls, correct?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. And then the



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535 1 Hochberg case -- because I probably can't pronounce the 2 other name -- those were also voter registration fraud, 3 correct? 4 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 5 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: None of them related to in person voter impersonation at the polls, correct? 6 7 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. 8 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Because people tried 9 to go to their regular precinct and they found that they 10 were registered to another precinct, right? 11 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Actually, most of them 12 found out before that -- they found out their voter registration had been changed from their residence, and 13 14 they called us to say why are you doing this. 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But there were no 16 cases of in person voter fraud there, correct? 17 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, no. That one we 18 actually exposed it before the election. 19 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. And then the 20 Dashwood case, I guess, are you familiar with the 21 Dashwood case? 22 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 23 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: There were -- there was -- there were 121 voter registration cards requested 24 25 interestingly from El Paso for some reason --



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536 1 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes. 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: -- which is bizarre. 3 MR. HAMMERLEIN: That is bizarre. 4 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Not a very smart way 5 to do voter registration fraud, and at a false address, 6 correct? 7 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right, and that's what --8 our mapping department caught it because they were 9 trying to place things and saying this doesn't -- we can't attach them to a voting district because these 1.0 11 addresses don't match any district. 12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And that was also voter registration fraud, correct? 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And not in person 16 voter fraud. 17 Right. MR. HAMMERLEIN: So, let's talk about 18 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 19 these two new cases that were articulated. I noticed --20 what was the number that the Texas Watchdog group, the 21 guy that was really animated in the video, the guy who 22 was trying to sell products --23 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I think he said he had --24 interesting because they attacked our office --25 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: He was just very



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537 I think he's not credible because he alleged 1 animated. 2 4,000 and then ultimately there were 2, right? 3 Dallas County, by the way, they alleged 6,000 and found 4 none. So -- so --5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yeah, they attacked -- and they were hard on our office, accusing us of being lacks 6 7 and --REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Well, I think that's 8 9 unfair. I think that's unfair. 1.0 MR. HAMMERLEIN: So, I guess if we're 11 getting attacked from all sides, we're doing okay. 12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: So, with respect -so, with respect to the Guidry case, I noticed in the 13 packet that you provided us, there is -- there is no 14 15 photocopy of the signatures on the poll book, right? 16 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes. 17 Did anybody go back REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: 18 and look at those signatures to determine what they 19 said? You said you saw the Hill signature? 20 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I did. We went up and 21 looked at both of them and --22 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But you didn't 23 present that in -- in our documents? MR. HAMMERLEIN: And we didn't get a copy of 24 25 them from the county clerk. We just wanted to make



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538 1 sure -- because we saw the story, it was one that 2 actually happened and they went to the county clerk and 3 they pulled out a poll book and started going through 4 it. 5 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: You said on the Hill signature, it was tough to tell what the signature said 6 7 at all, correct? 8 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 9 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And a poll worker --1.0 MR. HAMMERLEIN: It was kind of short, could have been Hill. 11 12 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Also could not have been Hill, right? 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Probably. 15 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: It was very 16 difficult to term is what your testimony is? 17 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yeah, they weren't getting 18 As in penmanship. 19 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Okay. 20 the Hill case, did they also rule out the possibility 21 that -- of clerical error by the poll worker? Clearly, 22 the poll worker didn't do a signature match, right? I 23 mean, that's -- that would have been something under current law that they could have done, correct, a 24 25 signature match?



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539 1 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: If the allegation is 3 somebody showed up with somebody else's -- with 4 Mr. Hill's or Ms. Hill's Social Security card --5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right, I mean, if they would have said we want to see your voter registration 6 7 card, see whether it matches but, to be honest, I've 8 never, ever seen that done for anyone. You just go sign 9 in and just --1.0 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Alternatively, they 11 could have signed up with a driver's license, right? 12 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I mean, it's 13 14 possible? 15 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Sure. 16 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: So, we don't know in 17 that case how they voted, right? And -- is that right? 18 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 19 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: We don't know -- we don't know if, in fact, somebody came in voting for 20 21 Mr. Hill, we're not sure of that, correct? 22 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, I mean --23 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Because we can't determine the signature, correct? 24 25 MR. HAMMERLEIN: That's correct.



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1	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And we can't tell if
2	they used a voter registration card or a driver's
3	license, correct?
4	MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir.
5	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. In the case
6	of Gloria Guidry, did you have a chance to look at the
7	signature in the poll book?
8	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.
9	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. And tell me a
10	little bit about that.
11	MR. HAMMERLEIN: That one does represent
12	that person's name a lot closer.
13	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Were
14	there any other Guidrys? Did you take a look to see if
15	there were any other Guidrys in the poll book at that
16	was that election day or early voting, do you recall?
17	MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir, I don't recall. I
18	just remember looking at the sheet of paper.
19	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Do you recall if
20	there were other
21	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. Well, there was
22	another one above it.
23	REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Another Guidry above
24	it?
25	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Their name was longer and



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541 1 then this one below it. 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Was the signature clearly not the one -- the signature for the one above 3 4 it? 5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I wouldn't have thought it was the same but, I mean, it could have been if they 6 7 were devious people. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Were you able to 8 9 rule out clerical error in that -- in the Guidry case? 10 MR. HAMMERLEIN: After the fact, it's tough 11 because you say -- I'm just picking a number but it was 12 like the county clerk says there's 102 signatures in the book and 102 votes. 13 14 You know, we went by and if this person was 15 deceased and they signed in, then that -- and it's her 16 name next to her -- her printed name in the poll book, 17 then that's a problem. 18 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Was there also a 19 signature in the -- for the Guidry directly above? 20 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 21 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: So, there -- and was 22 that a Guidry signature? 23 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: You're positive of 24 25 that?



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542 1 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes. 2 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. 3 there any other Guidrys in the -- in the -- that polling 4 location or on that -- on the list? 5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: On that sheet, I don't 6 believe so, sir. 7 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Okay. Could 8 you provide copies of the signatures for our office? 9 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. 1.0 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I noticed they 11 weren't in here. Thanks for your testimony today. 12 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Sure. 13 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Bonnen --14 I'm sorry -- Allen. Allen. REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: I wanted to ask 15 16 you about this Harris County --17 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, ma'am. 18 REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: -- voter deceased 19 I like for everybody to -- if you have it in your 20 hands, I'd like for you to look at it, please. 21 This happened over a period of 16 years, 22 counting up to 2009. In 1994, you had one incident. 23 '95, no incidents. In 1996, you had 7 incidents. 24 '97, none. In '98, 11. '98 seemed to be a popular 25 year. '99, you had none. 2000, you had 1. 2001, you



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had none. '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, 2007, 2008, 2009, you had none.

So, that totalled up to 23 deceased voters voting over a period of 16 years from 1994 to 2009 to today. So, you had -- if you take 16 years and you divide it by 23 deceased persons, you come up with an average of 1.7 persons voting per year. Stuff happens. One a year.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, I -- I guess we could establish a bottom threshold of potential voter fraud in the legislature that's acceptable but I would think in races like in Pasadena, Texas where they had three in a row where it was either one vote, tied and then back to one vote, that those people would probably think that we use every safeguard possible to make sure we get an accurate roll.

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: And I agree with that. I simply mean you're averaging one a year. So, it doesn't look as bad as that, and stuff happens.

Let me say something else, that if you look in the registry of names there, there are 281 Linda Hills in Texas. 281. Mistakes happen.

There's a John Smith and a John Smith, Jr. So, I don't know whether the John Smith signed onto the John Smith, Jr.'s name.



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So, clearly, some mistakes could have been made here, and I ask -- purposely asked if these were in one precinct. So, if I was voting and these were spread all over Harris County, the impact of 1 person -- 1.7 person's voting in 23 years -- in 16 years, it was not like somebody was trying to get commit voter fraud. I mean, how many elections can you impact with 1.7 votes over 16 years?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, once again, I guess it's up to this body to establish the acceptable level of fraudulent votes, and we'll be glad to work with it.

REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: There's no level -- there's no level of fraudulent votes that we will accept. I just wanted you to know that it doesn't --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Bohac.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Welcome to the

committee. It is late. I'm going to be quick.

Are you familiar with the Progreso

Independent School District case that's in front of the Attorney General's office now?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir, I'm not.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Can I explain it to

you? And then I'm going to ask you some questions about

25 it.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, now, that will be a real informed -- real informed response but go ahead.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Well, it's related to what we're testifying about here in general about voter fraud.

It involves -- I'm not going to use the people's names, although the names are common knowledge because this is all public data. It just says person A's affidavit alleges that he was approached by person B to vote illegally, using voter registration certificates of three individuals.

This person states that he voted with one of the certificate and received \$10 from person A.

In another case in this same alleged criminal conduct, it says person C, a poll watcher, states that she observed a person she believed was attempting to vote using another person's identity.

In another part of this criminal conduct case, it says person D -- this is all the same case -- person D's affidavit alleging that person -- that person E offered her money in exchange for her vote. He also allegedly offered her voter registration certificates in other persons' names to use to vote and take care of her traffic tickets if she assisted in illegal voting.



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I'm not making this up.

And then finally in this last paragraph here it says person F served as a poll watcher. In her affidavit in the same Progreso Independent School District case, in her affidavit, she claimed that she saw election officials qualifying voters to vote without presenting their certificates or any other form of identification.

She also claims that she saw a voter attempt to vote illegally using another person's certificate.

Now, being in the position that you are -- and I don't know what the outcome of this case is going to be but these are pretty serious allegations, and they're signed affidavits. So, I don't know what the ultimate outcome is going to be but do you think voter ID, if we had voter ID, would help in any of these cases?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yeah. I mean, this is obviously speculation on my part but from the small amount of information I've got from you, it does seem like it would have added a level of security that's not there now where you can just walk in with an orange card and take it at face value.

I mean, if you had to have something to go with it, even if -- even under current law if you just



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had to have an additional envelope or something, you know, from a government agency would have added -- would have put a big dent in this program if it is, you know, as it's spelled out.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: And, likewise, if there are indeed some few instances, as Dr. Allen stated, there are just a handful of dead people who are voting statewide, a voter ID would also help in those particular cases as well, I would suspect that would be the case because you're verifying the person who is walking in is indeed the person who is voting?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: So -- and I know you're neutral on the bill but it just seems to me that in this discussion that we've had tonight, there's -- there's -- I believe there's some compelling reasons why we may want to adopt voter ID as a policy for the State of Texas.

And anyway, I appreciate you driving all this way and making us aware of these particular situations.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Bonnen.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: On the cases of the

voter registration fraud that Representative Anchia



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548 raised, was anyone successfully prosecuted in those cases? MR. HAMMERLEIN: The only one that really had something tangible was the Janice Sheldon case where she pleaded guilty and then one of the other cases, when the district attorney called him, he agreed to come in and then moved --REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Never showed up? MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yeah, moved out of town. REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Now, I don't know the cases by heart so what about the one where they mailed them all in from El Paso or whatever and then --MR. HAMMERLEIN: I think that was turned over to the El Paso authorities, and we've never heard anything else. REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Let me ask you this Would it be fair to say that you need to have a voter registration -- you don't have to but wouldn't -- what would be the next step beyond voter

registration fraud? Would that be an illegal vote? MR. HAMMERLEIN: You mean the next step from illegal voter registration?

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: If you successfully illegally register people to vote, then what are you doing? What's next?



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JA 006333

549 1 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Like -- it, obviously, 2 opens that door that wasn't open before. 3 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Not to put it to you 4 but to me -- and I'm not an election official but 5 wouldn't the logical next step then be to have people to show up to cast votes in the names of the people they 6 7 illegally registered? MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, that certainly offers 8 9 the opportunity. 10 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Okay. So, in all 11 the instances that registration fraud was found, I guess 12 we should assume with the same vigor that every one of those was intended to be an in person voter fraud? 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yeah, it's hard to read 15 intent but, I mean, if -- if properly executed --16 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Then why else would 17 I do it? 18 MR. HAMMERLEIN: If properly executed, I 19 guess it gives people the opportunity. 20 REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Well, let me ask you 21 why some of those cases were not prosecuted because --22 or you just don't know if they were or not? 23 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, I don't think they had enough to -- they couldn't reverse engineer to find 24 25



the individual.

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1	REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: It's hard to track
2	them down?
3	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right.
4	REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Okay. Thank you.
5	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is there any
6	correlation between voter registration fraud and in
7	person voter fraud?
8	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Not that I'm aware of.
9	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. In the El Paso
10	case, the Dashwood Dashwood was related to El Paso?
11	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The referral was made
13	to the district attorney in Harris County or to the
14	district attorney in El Paso?
15	MR. HAMMERLEIN: I want to say we gave it
16	to well, I know we gave it to the district attorney
17	in Harris County and I think they promptly, doing what
18	good bureaucrats do, shipped it to El Paso County.
19	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And you don't know
20	the outcome one way or the other, whether they
21	prosecuted anything or not?
22	MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir, not to my
23	knowledge.
24	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, we don't know for
25	a fact that they dropped it or we don't know for a fact



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551 1 if they prosecuted it? 2 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir. Our office has 3 never been contacted back. 4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And did you guys ever 5 follow up? MR. HAMMERLEIN: I haven't called out there 6 7 and seen what's going on. 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. And you're 9 testifying on the bill today, correct, not for it? 1.0 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. We'll be happy 11 to execute whatever election law you pass. 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okav. On the cases that you received earlier that I guess Representative 13 14 Bohac was talking about earlier, are you familiar with 15 those cases? 16 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Do you know if 17 18 they've -- if any of those affidavits have been cross 19 examined or not? 20 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir. 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you know the 22 conflict histories of any of the affiants in those 23 affidavits? MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir. I have completely 24 25 uninformed speculation on this.



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1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Thank you.
2	MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.
3	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any other questions from
4	the members of the committee? Anybody? Okay.
5	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: Could you tell me
6	how many DPS offices there are in Harris County to
7	obtain IDs?
8	MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, ma'am.
9	CHAIRMAN SMITH: I'm being told that we'll
10	have DPS here tomorrow.
11	REPRESENTATIVE DR. ALLEN: Okay. We'll have
12	DPS here tomorrow. I'll ask the question tomorrow.
13	Thank you.
14	CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Veasey.
15	REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: What's your
16	position?
17	MR. HAMMERLEIN: I'm the director of voter
18	registration for Harris County.
19	REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Is that a partisan
20	position?
21	MR. HAMMERLEIN: No.
22	REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Are you a are you
23	a Democrat or a Republican when you're not working?
24	MR. HAMMERLEIN: I'm a Houstonian.
25	REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Okay. But I mean,



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what do you consider yourself? Because what I'm trying to establish here and what I don't understand is that you testified that you will come in as a resource witness; is that correct?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: And that you're neutral on the bill. So, where is the video that also shows all of the voters that were -- that had tried to register to vote legally in Harris County for this past election cycle but that they were denied their right to exercise --

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I'm not aware of any. First, one, I wasn't asked to produce that and, two, I'm unaware of any.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Yeah, but I'm -- if you're a resource witness and you're here to --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: No. That wouldn't be accurate, Marc. Certain people were asked by one side to testify to certain issues and other people were asked by the other side to testify. He's not technically a resource witness as is the Secretary of State.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Well, it sounds like that he testified on behalf of the bill and -- and, you know, in Harris County, I guess more than 13,000 voter registration applicant hadn't been processed and this --



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MR. HAMMERLEIN: That's a nice -- that's a nice thing to repeat. When we got over 110,000 voter registration applications on cut off and the two days after cut off, yeah, obviously, they're not effective for 30 days, and we can -- so that when early voting starts within a couple of weeks after cut off, when people say do you still have you haven't produced -- or processed, well, absolutely we haven't processed them but they wouldn't be eligible to vote anyway during early voting because they turned them in on the cut off day.

So, no one was denied the right to vote.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: And -- but -- and see, the problem that I have is that the emphasis, once again -- and I pointed this out earlier for the people that actually came to speak on behalf of the voter ID bill, the emphasis is always on, you know, the so-called voter fraud or the so-called voter impersonation that we still haven't seen any evidence of.

And what I'm asking you is that, you know, you -- why is there not the same level of intensity about all these voters that tried to register to vote in Harris County that were denied the right to do so and their applications were not processed? Did you --

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I just explained to you.



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I'll be glad to explain again if you're having a hard time with it.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: There was a story that you put on the air a second ago that you just -
MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: -- put on video that you put on the projector and there was another story that showed how these applicants weren't being processed, and what I'm saying is that the emphasis seems to be on, you know, voter impersonation or so-called voter impersonation but I don't see the same side talking about, you know, the people that have been disenfranchised.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I'm not aware of anyone that's been disenfranchised. If you're aware of any names that we can investigate --

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Why did the gentleman that was previously elected to oversee your office, why did he resign shortly after being reelected, after going out there campaigning, spending money?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Actually, he didn't campaign and he didn't spend any money. I think C&Es are available, and you can go check those with the Texas Ethics Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: But he had to put



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556 1 his name on the ballot. 2 MR. HAMMERLEIN: He did about a year out 3 from the election, and then his personal situations 4 changed, and he got a job offer. 5 REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Why is it alleged that he --6 7 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, I mean, people can 8 allege anything, can't they? 9 REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: According to what 1.0 you know as a Houstonian, as you stated you were 11 earlier --12 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes. REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: -- and from the 13 14 articles that you've read in the HOUSTON CHRONICLE and 15 that you've seen on local media reports in Harris 16 County, tell me, to your best recollection, why is it 17 thought that your previous boss resigned? 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What does it have to 19 do with voter ID? 20 REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Well, because he 21 came and he showed this video. 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He showed a video 23 produced by Channel 2 News in Houston, Texas. REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: Okay. I know but 24 25 I'm trying to ask -- I want to establish -- I want to



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see your office put some emphasis on the other side.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, I encourage you to come to our office --

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: That's the point that we're trying to make.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, I encourage you to come to our office any day and you'll see the emphasis we put on voter registration eight hours a day, five days a week on processing hundreds of thousands of voter registration cards.

REPRESENTATIVE VEASEY: But you're not going to tell me why your boss resigned -- why he allegedly resigned?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, I don't think he allegedly resigned. I think he actually did resign but he resigned to take a job in the private sector, which he has now, and you can give him a call and ask him.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just a question, there was -- Mr. Representative Anchia was making the point that he doesn't believe there's any correlation between impersonation fraud and voter registration fraud. Now, unless I'm missing something, it's fair to presume that when someone engages in voter registration fraud that they do so with the intent to ultimately follow that up with casting a fraudulent vote. Is that reasonable?



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MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir. I mean, that does seem like that would be the point of the drill.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. And if that's the case, then the only question is is that fraud going to occur by way of absentee ballot or by way of voter impersonation, right? Those are the two possibilities?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: One of which --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Or both.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: -- has a longer paper trail established, that being absentee ballot, one of which has a shorter paper trail. So, in terms of making assumptions, if we know people are in the public are out there committing fraud with regard to registering voters, there's certainly no reason to assume that they ultimately would have cast an absentee ballot over having voted in person. You can make either assumption, is that the agreement?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And so, you know, I don't know that there's a correlation between that and either type of potential fraud that would occur at that point but I do think that to the extent that there is a lot of evidence in front of this committee of voter registration fraud, that is additional evidence of voter



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fraud of one type or another. And, again, either side can assume what they want to about which would have been more likely to occur.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Let me ask you this on voter registration fraud: Why, in your professional opinion, is -- what are you again?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Director of voter registration.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Why would Dennis Bond in his argument say choose to fraudulently register 500 or 30 or 18, pick the number of voters in Brazoria or -- forget it -- Harris County, I'm going to move up there and do that. Why would I do that.

MR. HAMMERLEIN: One would be if you're a paid volunteer of an organization and you're either paid by the card, which you're not supposed to be, but we know they are, and then there's -- or they get a quota. So, that's a financial incentive.

And then I guess there would always be the incentive to actually affect the outcome of an election.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Which both would have the same impact, though, wouldn't they, because even if I'm getting paid, if I'm actually -- and I understand the logic there, I'm doing it not because I even really want to change the outcome of the election, I want to --



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and I'm not casting a net of accusation but I am watching the news, which could be totally inaccurate for all I know, the Acorn situation that was reported -- I don't know if it's accurate -- that was what was occurring that certain people needed to meet a certain number of registrants, so they simply did that fraudulently.

Those individuals may have not even cared if someone showed up to vote but -- but what other reason would there be? That would be it, wouldn't there?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I would just think it would be financial and political.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And that would be it, though?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  HAMMERLEIN: Those are the only two I can think of.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And wouldn't -- even if you're being paid -- and let's say Dennis Bond is being paid by the Republican party of Texas to register people to vote and I'm behind and so, I produce fraudulent documents, wouldn't still then, though, the whole activity, whether I behaved on my own within that activity fraudulently, isn't the ultimate outcome of that activity to then get people to vote to have more ballots cast, correct?



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561 1 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Seems like that would be 2 the logic. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 3 Thank you. 4 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Representative Anchia. 5 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, just responding to the premise that you laid out, I 6 7 think the most constructive example is the one that Mr. 8 Hammerlein presented in the Sedgwick case. 9 What was the intent of Ms. Sedgwick in 1.0 engaging in voter registration fraud? This is the one 11 case that we actually have prosecuted that he's 12 testified to. What was the intent? Was it to commit voter fraud or what you testified to today? 13 14 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, her testimony was that she was behind in a college extra credit program. 15 16 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And she made them 17 up, she went through the phone book? 18 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well, she made some of them 19 up and I think 25 of them were actually current 20 registered voters that she moved to new locations for 21 some reason. 22 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. 23 intent to get all of those people that she either made up or current registered voters to vote in the election? 24 25 Did she testify to that?



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MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. She said she was doing it just merely because of the academic requirement.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And I would submit,
Mr. Chairman, that there are academic studies on this
that I'd like to present to the -- to the committee,
including from the EAC, a draft report from the EAC that
I have here. I'll get you the final report. That
suggested there's absolutely zero correlation between
voter registration fraud and voter fraud.

And that's -- that's not a hypothetical. We have the one actual case that Mr. Hammerlein testified to that has been prosecuted.

And then I'm happy to present -- because I think the premise is incorrect to suggest that voter registration fraud occurs for the purposes of --

CHAIRMAN SMITH: You're not saying now that there's zero correlation between voter registration fraud and impersonation fraud, you're saying between voter registration fraud and any kind of fraud?

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: No. Let me clarify that to suggest in person voting.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And real quick, I didn't make the suggestion that that's what it is. I made the suggestion that I find it hard to believe that



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there would be no next step intended.

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CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, Representative Anchia, if you're not denying that there's a correlation between voter registration fraud and voter fraud but you are denying that there is a correlation between voter registration fraud and voter impersonation fraud, then I'm presuming that you believe there's a correlation between voter registration fraud and absentee ballot fraud?

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I -- no, I don't believe that but I believe there's a possibility. I don't believe that there is a correlation. I think there may be a possibility.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay.

Yes, Representative Bohac.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: George, one more quick question. You guys are the largest county in Texas. Have you all -- in your -- in your time as the voter registration director -- is that the right term, something like that?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  HAMMERLEIN: Director of voter registration.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Director of voter registration. Have you ever seen a pattern of -- of fraudulent voter registration from any group, any



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planned pattern of voter registration fraud where there were names taken out of phone books or like we -- like we heard in the past election cycle where there were names made up?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Well --

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Have you ever seen any systematic progression of that in your term?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: I think the main -- the main thing we did see in the last election that some organizations under pressure for maybe financial reasons, they -- you know, the same person would be registered 10 times by the same individual on the same day.

Of course, they're turned in in a big bundle. You know, they're hoping you don't catch them and -- but, you know, our experience -- because we don't really have systems to verify. I mean, it's just -- with us, it's more sloppy work or inaccurate cards, then we can -- because we don't have a little investigative team in us. We take them at face value and type them in a computer, and we have a mapping program and they either catch or they don't, and if they give us a number, it will match hopefully with the Texas Secretary of State or Social Security but if they mark both that they have neither, they're automatically on the roll.



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So, there is no way to verify those people ever, and if they say they're over 65. So, you can come in, check I have no unique number identifiers, I'm over 65, now send me my ballot by mail and you'll be good to go forever.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Just in case there's anybody on the committee and anybody other than our last witness who cares, he is about 18 minutes over the allotted time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm fine.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just real quick and here's my final question, so, if you check that you don't have either, either the last four digits of the Social or driver's license, you're automatically registered in your office?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Yes, sir, under state elections guidance -- I mean, that's the guidance we get, yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, everyone is registered to vote regardless of whether or not they can produce a four digit code --

MR. HAMMERLEIN: Right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- or a driver's

license number?

MR. HAMMERLEIN: And at current, we have



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566 about 130,000 registered voters with no unique 1 2 identifiers. 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Out of 1.9 million 4 registered voters? 5 MR. HAMMERLEIN: Approximately 1.9. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, about 8 percent 6 7 of your registered voter database in this late hour that there's nothing to tie that individual with a -- the 8 9 last four digits of their Social or driver's license 1.0 number? 11 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No. 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okav. Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any other questions, 14 members? 15 Thank you very much. 16 Representative Helfin. I'm sorry. 17 REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: Just 18 woke up. 19 If -- if the bill that's proposed was 20 adopted, would that cure that problem? 21 MR. HAMMERLEIN: I -- I suppose it would add 22 an additional layer of security when people come into 23 the polls and they'd have to show identity. 24 REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: But as far as -- as 25 far as the registration process, this bill does nothing



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567 1 to address that? 2 MR. HAMMERLEIN: No, sir, I'm not aware of anything that it does to the registration process. 3 4 REPRESENTATIVE HELFIN: Okay. Thank you. 5 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Any other questions, members? 6 7 Thank you, Mr. Hammerlein. At this time --8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Mr. Chairman? 9 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes. 1.0 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I wanted to ask you 12 one more thing. I think it will be a lot easier to 13 answer than why his boss quit his job but the 14 information that I read earlier about John Fund, I was 15 wondering if -- how I could get that submitted to the 16 record or could I just ask that it be submitted into 17 the --CHAIRMAN SMITH: I don't think there is a 18 19 record. 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. I didn't know 21 if he was keeping the --22 CHAIRMAN SMITH: No. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. 24 But you're welcome to CHAIRMAN SMITH: 25 provide it to the members of the committee.



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568 1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes? 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think if something 4 like that is going to be done, then Mr. Fund should be 5 contacted and let him give a response to it. After all, you know, he was -- he was kept late so that he didn't 6 7 have time to have -- be questioned, and I don't think it's appropriate to enter something now that he's gone. 8 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Well, we're not -- this is 9 1.0 not a court of law. We're not entering something. He's 11 just giving us a copy, and if anybody wishes to 12 contact --13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm going to put a 14 copy in the filing cabinet in my office. 15 CHAIRMAN SMITH: Anybody else? Any other 16 questions, comments? 17 At this time the Chair calls Mr. Toby Moore. 18 Oh, I'm sorry, you're not him. 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Mr. Chairman? 20 (Inaudible) 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Happy birthday. 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Mr. Chairman, just 23 for the record, Mr. Moore is from North Carolina and a 24 graduate of the University of North Carolina, Chapel 25 Hill, and I know he's been here all night instead of



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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Who won?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know the answer to that and I hope you have it on TVO.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I was able to watch it in the back.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. All right. Well, thank you for -- for agreeing to spend the evening with us instead of watching your alma mater play in the national championship. That's a huge sacrifice.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: When I chose this night for the committee, you can tell I'm not a college basketball fan. It's a nice reminder this is a football state.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Would you please state your name and who you represent for the record.

MR. MOORE: My name is Toby Moore, project director and elections research with Research Triangle Institute. I'm appearing on my own behalf, my own capacity.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Thank you.

MR. MOORE: I will try to be brief. I've given you my written testimony. I think what the -- in the interest of time, I'll tell you the three areas that I thought I could be of most service to the committee



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watching the game.

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and kind of go over very quickly some of the highlights of what my written testimony is and then just turn to questions because much of what -- some of what I'm testifying has been covered in -- by other witnesses.

My background is I was at the Justice

Department, was geographer of the Justice Department in
the voting section from 2000 to 2006, and then for a
little more than a year was project manager for the

Carter-Baker Commission on Election Reform at the
American University, where I designed and implemented a
survey research project on voter ID that --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Excuse me. What did you do at the Justice Department from --

MR. MOORE: I was geographer, a redistricting expert.

And while at American, I designed and implemented a survey research project on voter ID.

As it happens, in conjunction with a survey research firm based here in Austin called Mustats, and those results may be of interest to you.

The three areas that I think I can be of most service, the -- to try to give you as an objective a survey of the current research in the field as I can, I know that you talked about some of that with Justin and other witnesses about the impact on voter -- voter



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ID on turnout and some of these other research projects.

Second, I think I can be of help in trying to relate to you the challenges that you're going to face in getting preclearance, whether you go through the DOJ or through the DC court.

And finally, if it's of interest, I can more fully describe the better ID proposal made by the Carter-Baker Commission.

The research on impact of voter ID is not what it should be. I think the research community has let down policy makers.

It was apparent in the Crawford Marion decision in the Supreme Court and lower court's frustration with the research community and the lack of reliable studies.

Just briefly, because I know you've gone over this already, two of the -- two of the methods to try to get at this impact of voter ID were database matches, which I think most people have moved away from as unsatisfactory and which I think overstated the impact of voter ID, and I think people are now turning away from the modelling of turnout.

There's a new paper by (Inaudible) and Robert Ericson that I think is well worth your looking at that takes the bulk of the turnout studies, those



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which found an impact and those which did not and I think makes a pretty good argument for the fact that we just lack the data and tools to be able to make good inferences about the impact of these laws on turnout, and that covers both things like the AC funded survey, a very sophisticated study by Alvarez and Katz, the Muhlhausen survey, all of these are well worth reading.

Where I think we are is that if we're going to get at this question of who doesn't have ID, it's probably going to be -- need to be done by sophisticated and well funded surveys.

We don't have the type of survey that we should have. I think the best thing we have is actually the one that I did at -- or started at least at AU with Carter-Baker.

That survey found that in three states that approximately 1.2 percent of registered voters lacked IDs. It was very low in Indiana where they already had an ID law and had made great effort to get ID out. It went up to about 4 percent in Maryland where it was not a large issue and they had a poor minority community.

 $$\operatorname{But}$  some of the things found in the study I think are worth pointing out.

African Americans were more than four times more likely than whites to lack photo ID. There was not



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enough of a Hispanic sample to really make any inferences but Hispanics, and we know almost nothing about ID ownership with -- among Hispanics.

Interestingly, women made up nearly all of those who did not have photo ID, which was a surprise to everybody but nearly everyone who did not have a photo ID was a woman.

Nearly all of those who lacked ID were Democrats and 88 percent of those without photo ID had household incomes below \$25,000 a year.

Now, these are registered voters. So, the pool of people who are eligible voters but not registered, I think we can pretty safely assume would have somewhat higher rates of lacking photo ID.

And the really striking statistic about women is doubly important because women, of course, go through name changes that men don't typically go through and face an additional obstacle and problems with getting their documentation.

Applying the study at AU to Texas, I came up with a very rough estimate that somewhere between 150, 162,000 and 400,000 registered voters or perhaps higher is this pool of registered voters in Texas who don't have ID, and it could be a good bit higher because of our lack of knowledge about ID ownership among Hispanic



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I think that's a conservative estimate but the key, I think, is that there is a body of some significant size that doesn't have a photo ID.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And what percentage of -- I'm sorry, I'm not supposed to ask questions.

MR. MOORE: I'm just trying to move through this quickly.

The lack of knowledge in the research community is really not Texas' problem. Texas' problem is the fact that the burden under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act is on the state to prove to the Department of Justice or the DC court that their change in law will not deny or bridge the right to vote on account of race, color or membership.

Mr. Chairman, I was actually pleased to hear your skepticism of the Bush administration's stewardship of the civil rights division and the allegations of politicalization.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I said some have alleged that. I wasn't taking a personal position but saying that some people would feel that way.

MR. MOORE: I think the AG's report that came out very recently kind of makes it hard to avoid that but the point I think being is that I don't think



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that the Obama administration will necessarily see the pre clearance of the Georgia laws in 2005 and 2006 as is much of a precedent as it might in other circumstances.

So, I'm not sure that you're going to get much comfort from that and also the analysis under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act is very different from the constitutional claims that were presented in the Indiana case.

So, I think it's going to be very interesting to see how the Justice Department handles any ID law that comes out of Texas because I think it can be argued that there is -- they have not really had a clean shot at it yet. I don't know. And that's -- my opinion is that it's -- that there's not going to be as much of a precedent as there would have been had the allegations of politicalization not surfaced but that's debatable.

What you're going to be expected, I think, to show under Section 5 or to the DC court is -- and from my reading of the bill, it seems to be a little less developed than what came out of Georgia in 2006 or what the Indian law was.

The law itself doesn't seem to address a lot of the points that I think the Justice Department is going to look for.



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I think the Justice Department is going to expect Texas to have some knowledge of the number and demographic makeup of affected voters. We can talk a little bit about exactly who those would be given the smaller change in your law than in some of the other laws.

Detailed and rough under public education programs, I think the idea of delaying the law a cycle or two to make -- have those take effect is a good one and one that would be looked favorably upon.

Poll worker training is something that has to be addressed specifically. It's not something that can be assumed to be done under existing structures.

There's evidence now -- the (Inaudible) study that I think Representative Anchia has mentioned, which found that poll workers are not applying ID laws in an equitable manner.

And so, I think looking at -- having something in the statute -- having something that, you know, addresses that question is going to be important.

Programs to distribute required IDs, I do think that the current provision in the Senate Bill for free ID is inadequate compared to what other states have done. I think it's much stronger just to give everybody a free photo ID and the state absorb that cost.



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Evidence of voter impersonation problems, I think there's been a lot of attention paid to trying to build that record.

And, finally, a detailed discussion of why less retrogressive alternatives, including use of affidavit fail-safes and provisional ballots were not adopted. I think those were all kind of things that the analysts in the Justice Department are going to go through piece by piece.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Take your time. You're the last one. Nobody is waiting on you. I don't want to -- don't worry about the clock.

MR. MOORE: The -- and much of this has to do with the cost, and the cost is going to be considerable to the state.

Indiana, when considering this law, estimated that providing free ID would cost the state more than \$700,000 annually in lost revenue and additional expenses.

We've heard about Georgia's significant investment in public education that they did after their first law was rejected. I think those are all things the Justice Department is going to be expecting.

And, finally, as an additional cost, the cost to do -- to get this evidence together, submit it



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to the Court is going to be -- submit it to the Justice Department is going to be expensive. If you take it to the DC court and defend it, it's going to be a more drawn out and more expensive charge. You'll have to pay more lawyers.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: When you say drawn out, do you mean more timely?

MR. MOORE: Yeah, it's going to take more time to get it through the DC court. It's a three-judge panel. You'd have to take -- you know, it's basically a mini trial, and they'll put it on the rocket docket and they'll move it through but it's still going to be more.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How long do you think -- how much more in terms of time in the DC? That's my understanding where it's probably going.

MR. MOORE: Right. If it went to the DC court, I mean (Inaudible) could give you a better estimate of that but it's, you know, six to nine months, I would think and it's going to be much more expensive. It's a more involved thing.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then after that, you get the litigation, after you get the pre clearance, if you get it? And I'm asking the question because I'm giving you more time.

MR. MOORE: No, that's all right. I'm



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just -- I mean, I think the conventional wisdom among Section 5 states is to avoid DC court if at all possible and, obviously, it's an alternative that states take up.

I mean, we did the Georgia v. Ashcroft case that was tried before the DC court and it was not taken to the Bush administration Justice Department but that is certainly an option and it's one that states avail themselves of.

It would be strange, I think, to do it on a change in election law rather than a redistricting case but it certainly can be done.

And, finally, the Carter-Baker law -proposal, which I think has been talked about and I'll
be glad to answer any questions about it. I don't speak
for the Commission any longer but was certainly involved
with trying to implement and explain their
recommendation, and it's a -- it's a little more
complicated than I think the advocates on either side
try to argue for.

Just to wrap up, I'll say that the current -- the debate over the last four or five years since I became involve in it has really been frustrating because it hasn't moved from these polarized extremes in which there's either an ID law or there's not an ID law.

And we talk about laws in Georgia and



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Indiana and Texas and Arizona as if they were an ID law or not, and these are complicated laws, and they have a lot of nuance, Florida's, for instance, and there's a — there's ample room for — for finding compromise in the middle, for finding provisions that address fears of fraud but also that take care of the — I think all agree the very legitimate fears in the minority community that it will be used as a tool against them.

So, I would, in wrapping up, just based on my personal experience with these laws over the last four years, is to encourage Texas to use creativity to think through provisions of the law that can address some of these shortcomings, these concerns and try to come to a law that has wider support than what we've seen passed on the partisan basis in Indiana, Georgia and other states.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, I take it from your testimony that you -- in terms of the way provisional ballots are handled, you do find the Florida model to be preferable to Indiana and Georgia as -- or at least certainly as far as Indiana is concerned and as stated in the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court decision?

MR. MOORE: Well, I'll say that I think the way Florida handled it represented a way to try to get a



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bill -- a broader support and a fail-safe. I mean, I'm in favor of the affidavits. I think that's -- because I think in one way it produces a paper trail that you can then go back and investigate impersonation.

I mean, if you require a photo ID but have an affidavit fail-safe, then you have an affidavit from everyone who didn't have an ID and that way if you enforce it fairly, you can go back and use those to determine if you have an broader impersonation problem but I think provisionals is another way to do it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And just to be clear, the only difference between the way that Florida handles it and letting anybody just sign an affidavit and vote -- and, you know, the way I look at that it's really just a -- it's almost a nudge in the direction of obtaining and using and getting used to using the proper prescribed identification because the only difference is that in one mechanism these votes that a panel of -- of the public look at and conclude that one signature is not likely to be the same signature as the other person's signature, that in one instance those votes where a majority of this panel conclude is not likely to be the signature of the same person, in one system, they count and in the other system, they do not count, and that really is the only difference between your top



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choice of how that is handled and how it is handled in Florida, would you not agree? That's the difference?

MR. MOORE: Yeah, and I think it's a significant difference. I think what I've seen it in and I think what Carter-Baker kind of suggests as well is that maybe there's a weigh station, maybe you can have an interim law with affidavits for provisional ballots that would allow you to better track those voters who don't have ID and then based on your experience with that law, you could tighten it up or loosen it as needed but given how little we know about the pool of people who don't have the required ID, it's a little bit -- I think a little frightening to --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I mean, I don't think there's anybody here that doubts that -- you know, that those are accurate descriptions of the people who do not have photo identifications and -- and that's why, you know, I am not a proponent of the Indiana law.

But --

And let me ask this question: When you talked about the number -- your estimate of the number of registered voters in Texas that do not have ID, what percentage of the total registered voters --

MR. MOORE: I took the 2008 registered voters and applied the 1.2 percent that was found across



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the three states and that's very rough but if you want an idea of some kind of, I think, firmer number --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So, you believe that -- tell me if I'm understanding what you're just saying correctly -- you believe that 98.8 percent of the voters already have the photo identification that is -- that would be required in this legislation?

MR. MOORE: I think the number would be a little lower in Texas than some of these other states but it's in that neighborhood of 96, 97, 98 percent of registered voters have ID. I think it's very high. And I think four years ago, we thought it was much lower.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And I think some people take that statistic of 2 or 3 or whatever it is or 4 percent and get very flippant about it and go, okay, it doesn't matter, it's insignificant. And I just want you to know that's not my attitude but I think it is important to have some information about the extent of the voters that are currently qualified even if we were to adopt the Indiana law and require them to have a photo ID, which I don't believe there's any chance will occur.

Yes, Representative Bonnen.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Now, are you for or

neutral?

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MR. MOORE: Neutral on the law.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: So, you're neutral on this. Okay.

You -- you've made the comment -- and I'm just curious what number you would think it would need to be -- that Georgia had a -- I forget the exact word. It's unimportant. But, you know, you said a good number. I mean, you didn't say that number but, you know, a pretty decent number, which I believe was a million dollars for voter education or whatever. The gentleman testified earlier and said that I was not enough, you would guess, for the Justice Department. And so, the population in Georgia is 9.5 million and they did a million dollars. Currently we're looking at 2 million in Texas. Our population is about 23 million. We pulled it up. It was 23.5.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 23.9.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: 23.5. Anyway, 24 million. So -- so, what do you think that number should be?

MR. MOORE: Well, my comment was really not so much about the number as it was the specificity that you can give to the Justice Department to say this is the type of education we're going to be doing and this is the money that we've set aside to do it, in other



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words, instead of a figure that's out there that says we're just going to -- generally, we're going to give this towards voter education or give this toward giving IDs to people, the more specificity that you can give and the more it shows a thought out program, the better your chances of getting pre clearance are going to be.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Another thing you had commented on that maybe I don't understand but I believe in the bill -- I mean, unless I'm wrong -- we would give anyone who doesn't have an ID a free ID.

MR. MOORE: That's not the way that I see the -- the way that I read the provision. The way that I read the provision is if you only are going to use your ID for voting -- now, I'm not saying that's not enough -- that's up to you but the other state --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's really not up to us, actually.

MR. MOORE: But the other states have said photo IDs are free. If you come in and get a photo ID, we would have charged you for that before the bill but now it's free.

And I think that particularly in Georgia where Judge Murphy had serious problems with the poll tax argument before, that has raised his concern because, just to finish, he felt like that was a fee you



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586 had to pay in order to vote, in other words, you had to -- you had to pay that -- you had to pay a fee in order to get the state document in order to vote, and he felt that was close to a poll tax. If the cards were free, then it took away that argument. REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Right, and I understand. MR. MOORE: Yeah. REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Ours says it's free for the use of voting. MR. MOORE: The way I read the bill, someone who went in to get a card and wanted to have another use for it would probably feel compelled to pay the fee in order to avoid saying that he was only going to use it for voting. REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I think that's a simple clarification. So, assuming that clarification is made, would that --MR. MOORE: If the clarification is that all photo IDs are free, not necessarily licenses but you can get a photo ID card for free, as Georgia and Indiana did, yes, I think that would take care of that particular --



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REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN:

I was curious -- and maybe I missed it -you made the comment about allegations of
politicalization, you know. Where do those come -- I
mean, what are you referring to?

MR. MOORE: I think the best documentation of that is in the DOJ's own report on possession of hiring the Justice Department, and I think there's a long record now of congressional testimony about possession. It's still debatable but my only point was that I think in many ways the original 2005 Georgia pre clearance, which is the key one, has been discredited by a lot of people in the voting rights field, and I'm not sure the Obama Justice Department necessarily see that as the precedent it would under other circumstances.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I understand that.

I guess my concern was, first, the Justice Department is supposed to not be political but, secondly, you know, I know it's Dr. Allen's birthday but even if her birthday wish were to wake up in a nonpolitical world tomorrow,

I'm not sure -- as much as you and I and the rest of us would like to deliver that birthday wish to her, I'm not sure how we do it.

So, if we're going to -- and I don't know how you stop the politicalization, which I'd love to



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see. I mean, we saw a lot of politicalization here tonight. I mean, I --

MR. MOORE: Well --

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: I don't think you'll ever pre clear anything. I don't think you'll ever pre clear a redistricting map. I don't think you'll ever pre clear any voting law issue if it has to be free of politicalization because, unfortunately -- and I am very disturbed by politicalization, quite frankly, it won't end.

MR. MOORE: Well, in all due respect, the problems in the say 2005, 2007 Bush administration were unprecedented and they were politicalization problems and allegations that did not arise, for instance, under the Reagan years and under a very conservative administration of the civil rights division.

So, I think it was a unique and very unfortunate and I think that it's becoming very well documented but my only -- I think the only relevance to this is that the civil rights division itself will see the 2005 pre clearance as perhaps less of a precedent than it would under other circumstances but I don't -- and I expect you will get a very professional and nonpartisan hearing when you send your law to the civil rights division.



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Yes, I don't think it was mortally wounded and politically precise. In fact, in the last few years, the Bush administration itself acknowledged many of the problems and started to move --

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Tell me this, just as a -on the legal issues, to what extent does the Supreme

Court opinion influence that review or provide any safe
harbors with regard to that process?

MR. MOORE: On the legal basis, it's a different analysis. We're talking being retrogression to the constitutional analysis. I'm not going to say that the Crawford opinion will not change the context in which it's -- it's seen. I mean, these are lawyers who read those cases, and they are going to be influenced by that decision but on a legal basis, on an analytical basis, it's distinct, and this is a before and after analysis of your law as it stands now and this is what's going to be passed.

So, it's a distinct analysis but it happens in a climate and certainly the Crawford case makes it -- makes ID laws kind of more legitimate in a general way that can't help but impact and influence the pre clearance process.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, you're saying that even



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if our law is clearly less onerous or progressive, depending on your perspective, than the Indiana law, you still believe there is a possibility that it could be --

MR. MOORE: I certainly think the Justice

Department -- for instance, under Section 5, as you

know, the burden is on Texas. So, the Justice

Department, if it wanted to, could simply say Texas has

not met its burden and lodge an objection on that basis,

or the DC court could regardless of the laws or even

whether it believes -- and it's up to you to prove that

it's not retrogressive, not up to the Justice Department

or the DC court to produce it is.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Okay. Yes, Representative Anchia.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Yes. Let's talk a little bit about Carter-Baker, and if you could reiterate for the committee your involvement in Carter-Baker.

MR. MOORE: I joined Carter-Baker in 2006
upon leaving the Justice Department in order to handle
the follow-up work, the implementation of their
recommendations. So, I worked there for a little over a
year, pushing nonpartisan election administration,
trying to, you know -- developing and lending funding
for projects such as this and also working with



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legislatures and congress members.

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In the summer of 2006 there were congressional debates on federal ID law, and we worked with congress to try to inform them what the -- what the Carter-Baker proposal was.

And I think it's important just to -- I mean, I think it's serving its purpose if it's being discussed in this hearing. So, it's good to see that because that's really what its role was, to promote the debate and the dialogue.

But there's some real differences between what they proposed in their recommendation and what has been implemented.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And during the -now, the three sessions that we -- we're discussing
voter ID, Carter-Baker has been used as support for
voter ID on a piecemeal basis wherein people said, hey,
Carter-Baker recommended voter ID, let's do voter ID,
without acknowledging the remainder of the
recommendations. And there were 87 recommendations,
were there not?

MR. MOORE: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And -- and after what I think both President Carter and Secretary Baker perceived as kind of a bastardization of Carter-Baker by



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proponents of voter ID, they wrote a -- they co-wrote an op-ed in the NEW YORK TIMES stating that their intent had been misconstrued; is that not right?

MR. MOORE: That's right.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And have you read

that?

MR. MOORE: Oh, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: September 23rd,

2005. In fact, I used it on the House floor, and I was accused of misusing their words, and I tried to explain to the person making the accusation that while, in fact, these are their words -- and they said, and I'll quote, and if you can offer some context after presenting this quote, quote, "Until we have universal registration, we cannot make having such an ID be a condition of voting," end quote. Do you recall that part of the op-ed? Can you put it in a broader context of Carter and Baker and voter ID?

MR. MOORE: Well, I think Carter and Baker were very disappointed with the Georgia law in 2005, which they thought was a not a very well thought out bill. I think they were more pleased with the 2006 law, but I still don't think it came up to their expectations.

The Carter-Baker proposal was really a



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compromise on the two extremes, and it really wanted us to move toward universal registration of all voters but more importantly for the state to take a very affirmative role in getting people registered to vote.

Now, they didn't really come out all the way to universal registration but they really wanted the state to take an affirmative role, to go out and get people registered to vote and don't put it on their shoulders and, on the other hand, you're going to improve security by having a photo ID requirement that was tied to the real ID, the -- and kind of a quasi national ID that everybody would have.

And -- but part of that, too, was that they saw it happening at a national level. They wanted to replace what we still had, which was a patchwork of state laws, which -- very dramatically by having a national standard, and that has not come about at all. So, they were really looking at it at the federal level rather than piecemeal state laws.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And can you talk a little bit about and give us some context for universal registration? Again, this is the follow up to Carter-Baker when they were expressing frustration about the implementation of only one leg of the stool, saying, hey, we're doing more security but we're not doing more



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access, and then they talk a year later -- I guess is this a year, maybe nine months later about universal registration. What do they mean there?

MR. MOORE: Well, they thought that the real ID -- the post 911 emphasis on ID would be a mechanism to register people. So, for instance, the proposals that have come up now post 2008 about moving towards universal registration through populating state voter registration lists through the DMV, through the licensing list would be one way of moving toward universal registration.

So, where by default people are registered and then they're dropped off the list for these reasons but their idea was -- and it's a little esoteric, I think, was to use real ID and this standard ID as a way to register everybody. You go in to get your real ID and you're registered and it shows up on your license, and so, everybody -- you know, you -- and then the state really takes on the obligation to go out and find everybody and bring them in and register them and get them the ID because they thought the real ID would be something that everybody would have.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And -- and in the absence of the implementation of universal registration, can you talk a little bit about what your home state has



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595 done with same day registration during early vote? 1 2 let's put it in a Texas context and maybe you can draw an analogy. North Carolina, you can go and do -- you 3 4 can register early only during early vote. Those votes, 5 I think, are provisional and --MR. MOORE: No, they're regular. 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: They're regular 8 votes, they're not provisional? Are they -- are they 9 subject to review by ballot board? 10 MR. MOORE: No. They're regular ballots. 11 It's like same day registration or election day 12 registration. They walk in and register and vote the 13 same day. 14 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: But only during 15 early vote? 16 MR. MOORE: That's right. 17 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And do they have to submit some form of ID in North Carolina? 18 19 MR. MOORE: I'm not sure. I actually live 20 in Virginia. So, I'm not a North Carolina voter. 21 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. Okay. 22 just went to college there? 23 MR. MOORE: Well, I'm a native North 24 Carolinian and went to college there. 25 REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Okay. So, maybe



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North Carolina -- does North Carolina represent one opportunity for a state to enhance access to registration and maybe offset some of the disenfranchising impact of a voter ID law?

MR. MOORE: Yes. And one of the other ways that North Carolina would be a model is that North Carolina, like Texas, has really good election offices, and I work with election -- I work with the 55 election offices across the country and in the territories. And North Carolina and Texas, you know, we work with their office, are two of the best in the country.

And so, your -- you know, you have an election office that can handle these -- these things. Not every state has the capacity to handle something like same day registration.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Who is Robert -- Dr. Robert Pastor.

MR. MOORE: He was executive director of the Carter-Baker Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: And he strongly cautioned congress in March of 2009, just recently, just last month, that if voter IDs become the entire part of the solution, then they actually become part of the problem. Are you familiar with his congressional testimony? And would you think that that congressional



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testimony is in line with the sentiments expressed by President Carter and Secretary Baker in their op-ed?

MR. MOORE: Yes. And I think Dr. Pastor, who does a lot of international election work as well, has been frustrated by the polarization and the kind of myopic debate on ID and the unwillingness of people in both parties to see ID as a way to expand the franchise and increase security and improve elections overall.

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: Representative Bohac. Is it your believe that most people who want to be

registered to vote are indeed registered to vote through the access laws that we have now?

MR. MOORE: I'm quite sure of it, yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: So, if people want to register to vote, they're probably more than likely registered to vote?

MR. MOORE: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAC: A moment ago, you said that real ID would be something everyone has.

Assuming that Texas is a country and we mandate -- let's just assume we were and we did say everybody should have an ID, what -- what made Carter-Baker think that it would be so?

MR. MOORE: Well, I think you have to go



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back to when Carter-Baker Commission was meeting and coming up with these recommendations, and this was much closer to 911 and the real ID had some momentum and the resistance to it had not occurred yet. So, I think there was a belief that this was going to be a quasi national ID implemented through the states. I don't think that is as realistic now or it seems that way now as it was at the time. So, I think that in a way they kind of overestimated what real ID was going to be.

me that these same obstacles that this committee has heard would be the same obstacles that would exist if you called it a Texas ID or a real ID and if it were free or it was not free. There would be obstacles to access. I mean, I just see tension between the Carter-Baker report, almost contradictions in some of their concepts, in some of their reclarifications beyond their initial report.

MR. MOORE: Well, that certainly has been one of the criticisms of the Carter-Baker recommendation, particularly from the left, has been that, and there are many people who felt that their recommendation was not all that well thought out, that it was a little bit, you know, off the wall but I think that the core -- and I think they've had trouble



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communicating their core principle, which was we will trade security at the ballot in exchange for moving toward a more universal registration.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Right. But you just testified a moment ago that most of the people who desire to be registered to vote are indeed registered to vote, so, we really kind of have a hundred percent registration in the strict sense that people who want to be registered to vote are registered to vote.

MR. MOORE: You asked me about are the bulk of those people most of those people, and I said yes but there are a lot of people who run into registration problems, people who shift, for instance, their registration from one jurisdiction to another and their registration gets fouled up and then they can't vote a regular ballot like they want.

And I think what they were looking at and I think what the United States is moving toward is something more like universal registration where you have a transportable registration and where you're seen to have -- you know, it's very hard to avoid being registered, as opposed to now where the burden is on the voter to keep their registration updated as they move, if they have name changes, all of that.

So, I think that most people who -- yes,



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most people who want to be registered are registered but I don't think that means that there's nothing to be gained from expanding that and improving the registration regime as well.

REPRESENTATIVE BONNEN: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Did you see a material difference between the letter that they wrote after the report and the report itself?

MR. MOORE: The letter to the TIMES that was published?

CHAIRMAN SMITH: Yes.

MR. MOORE: No.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: I read it and I didn't really see any difference in that letter that -- versus what I read in the report. Do you think there's a material difference?

MR. MOORE: No. I think they have had trouble communicating what was a compromise measure but that's understandable because they were trying to do something new, I think.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: So, you made it clear earlier -- I believe you said that they did not come out for universal registration, they encouraged people to move toward more universal registration, would that be a fair description of what they recommended?



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MR. MOORE: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And if -- if I'm reading it correctly, I'm looking here at their letter and report, I have read that additional editorial that they wrote and, again, it seems to reflect what is in the report itself but what it says here is: We're recommending a photo ID system for voters designed to increase registration with a more affirmative and aggressive roll for states in finding new voters and providing free IDs for those without driver's licenses. That's from their -- the letter from the co-chairs summarizing what's in the report, and they talk about mobile -mobile voter units in the report itself and other -- I suppose they're not intending to limit the mechanism or the manner in which an individual state would engage in aggressive efforts to register more voters. think that's a fair --

MR. MOORE: Yes. I think you have to go back to Jimmy Carter's experience overseas in countries that do have universal registration or something more close to it, and what I think their real idea was to change our mindset away from putting the burden on the voter to maintain their voter registration records to putting it on the state to do that.

CHAIRMAN SMITH: And, obviously, if we had



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